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## PORT OF CEBU.

Bills of health issued:	
To United States ports.....	0
To foreign ports.....	4
To domestic ports.....	121
Total.....	125
Number of vessels inspected:	
From foreign ports.....	5
Domestic ports.....	118
Total.....	123
Number of passengers inspected:	
Cabin.....	204
Steerage.....	836
Total.....	1,040
Crew inspected.....	3,340
Vessels in quarantine.....	0

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## WEST INDIES.

*Report from Guadeloupe—Two local types of fever.*

Consul Ayme reports, February 22, as follows: I have the honor to submit the following report on two types of fever which are said to be peculiar to this colony, at least in this hemisphere. It is said that similar fevers are found in some parts of the African littoral.

These fevers are confined to white children between the ages of 1½ and 12 years, although there have been rare instances in which children 14 years of age have been attacked. These fevers are called fever with black vomit and fever with black urine. A more accurate nomenclature would be fever with either gastric or cystic hemorrhages.

They are peculiar and confined to Grande Terre or the low, calcareous part of the island. They are also met with in Marie Galante, a low, calcareous island. In Guadeloupe proper, high ground of volcanic origin, these fevers are unknown, and patients removed there in time usually recover promptly. The fever, with gastric hemorrhages, attacks girls more than boys. It appears to be neither infectious nor contagious. All children of whites do not seem to be equally subject to it. It appears to be inherited, or at least a tendency toward it appears to exist in certain families, all children of these families suffering from it. Children who are strong and healthy seem to be attacked more frequently than those who are weakly. It is usually fatal, cures not exceeding 20 per cent of cases. Its duration is from two to four days. It appears to be a sort of paludic fever. There are no premonitory symptoms.

The child attacked by this disease is found to be suffering from an apparently light attack of ordinary fever, the temperature being about 98° F. The temperature rises very slowly and rarely reaches 104° F. In the great majority of cases the temperature remains pretty constantly about 100° F. The first positive indication of the disease is found in the presence, in matter vomited, of dark specks and streaks which the guaiacum test reveals to be blood. As the disease progresses large quantities of partly digested blood, of a chocolate brown color, are vomited, whence the popular name of the disease. Later there are frequently great quantities of pure blood vomited. The patient dies either from anæmia or syncope.

The treatment, when the presence of blood clots is established, consists in the administration of quinine, often hypodermically; exhibition of antipyrine; ice bags over the abdomen; hypodermic injections of ergotine; removal to high land, when possible.

One attack does not give immunity to subsequent attacks; indeed, in certain families in which predisposition to this fever seems to be found children have constantly recurring attacks. Negro children never suffer from the disease, and the children of mixed unions, mulattoes, very rarely and always from a mild type, readily yielding to treatment. No data are accessible as to the liability of white children of foreign birth, as there are few or none in the colony. The disease is not more prevalent at one time of the year than at any other.

The other type of fever is much similar to that just described, except that the hemorrhages are cystic in origin and that more boys than girls are attacked by it. It is also more frequent and somewhat less fatal than the former. Apparently no evil after results are found when the age of 12 is passed. I can find no record of any necropsis having been made in either type.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths 49, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

*Sierra Leone*.—Weeks ended February 6 and 20. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 16 and 13, respectively. No contagious diseases.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 16, 1903. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

*Governors Harbor*.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1903. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay, Abaco*.—Two weeks ended March 14, 1903. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

*Nassau*.—Two weeks ended March 18, 1903. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 48,535. Total number of deaths, 55, including enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 6 from tuberculosis.

*Sydney*.—Month of January, 1903. Estimated population, 383,386. Total number of deaths, 548, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 6, whooping cough 3, and 54 from tuberculosis.

*Queensland—Brisbane*.—Month of December, 1902. Estimated population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 144; including 2 from enteric fever.